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COUNTRY <u>Poland</u>		REPORT
TOPIC <u>Airfields in the Stolp Area</u>		
EVALUATION	OBTAINED	25X1
DATE OF CONTE		25X1
DATE OBTAINED	DATE PREPARED	9 February 1953
REFERENCES		
PAGES <u>2</u>	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) <u>1 - one sketch on ditto</u>	
REMARKS		
This is UNEVALUATED Information		
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1. Prior to December 1951, [redacted] there was a concrete east-west runway and a concrete taxiway which extended from the eastern section of the runway toward the south at Stolp-Reitz (P 55/N 09) airfield, about 3 km east-northeast of Stolp. Buildings at the field included 2 hangers on the southern edge, 3 brick barracks installations and several low wooden buildings on both sides of the entrance to the field.¹
2. The aircraft parked on the northwestern section of the field were single-engine ground attack planes with the Polish national emblem. A maximum of 12 planes of the same type, flying in four flights of three planes each, was observed in the air at the same time. Individual twin-engine DC-3 transports with the Polish national emblem were occasionally observed at the field. It could not be determined whether these planes were stationed at the field or whether they made intermediate landings there. The ground attack planes repeatedly practiced in the area of Jassener Lake (P 55/N 47). They flew in echeloned formations of three planes and attacked ground targets. After firing, the planes zoomed successively and again assembled in an echelon formation.²
3. The flying and ground personnel, who belonged to the Polish Air Force, were quartered in the barracks installations and low wooden buildings at the field. The officers were billeted in confiscated buildings on the eastern edge of Stolp on both sides of the road to the field. Personnel of the Polish Navy were also quartered at the field. They were assigned to construction and maintenance work at the field. Occasionally, additional navy personnel arrived from Stolpmuende (P 55/G 80).³
4. The Stolp-West (P 55/N 08) airfield, located on the southwestern perimeter of Stolp, had a grass covered landing field, but no runway or taxiways. This field was also occupied by the Polish Air Force. There were three biplanes which were apparently used for initial pilot training. [redacted] individual flights were made over Stolp and local flights over the field.⁴
5. In 1951, Polish Air Force personnel surveyed an area northwest of the village of Demerkow (P 55/N 38), allegedly for a military airfield. The area north of the surveyed terrain was apparently being prepared for the construction of three buildings.⁵

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6. In 1951, surveying was also conducted by Polish Air Force personnel about 2 km north-northwest of the village of Bresinke, which is about 1.7 km west-northwest of the railroad station Jassener See (P 55/N 47). The surveyed terrain extended to the east as far as the Laisenhof estate (P 55/N 37), southwest of triangulation point 181. It extended about 2 km to the west, including a small group of houses. In 1951, surveying was repeatedly inspected by Polish Air Force commissions, including a general in Polish Air Force uniform who spoke Russian only and was always accompanied by a Polish interpreter. No construction work had started at the surveyed terrain prior to December 1951.

7. There was intensive air activity in the Stolp area between about May and July 1951. Twin-engine planes with the Soviet national emblem flew in formations of up to 12 aircraft coming from the east-northeast and flying to the southwest.

1. Comment. This information definitely confirms the presence of an east-west runway at Stolp-Reitz airfield. The statements on the taxiway, hangars, and buildings agree with previous information.

2. Comment. the planes observed were IL-2s. According to previous information, it was assumed that the field was occupied by a fighter school.

On the basis of the present report, however, the field was occupied by a Polish ground attack unit during the period of observation

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3. Comment. Personnel wearing Polish Navy uniforms were observed previously.

the unit at the field is a Polish Naval Air Force unit is now doubted. However, it is possible that the Polish ground attack regiment was temporarily subordinate to the Polish Navy prior to the establishment of a Polish Naval Air Force.

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4. Comment. According to the present and previous reports, the Stolp-West (Slupsk) airfield was probably occupied by training cadres of the Liga Lotnicza, a Polish sports aviation association.

5. Comment. The construction of an airfield northwest of Damerkow was previously reported. For sketch of airfield, see Annex.

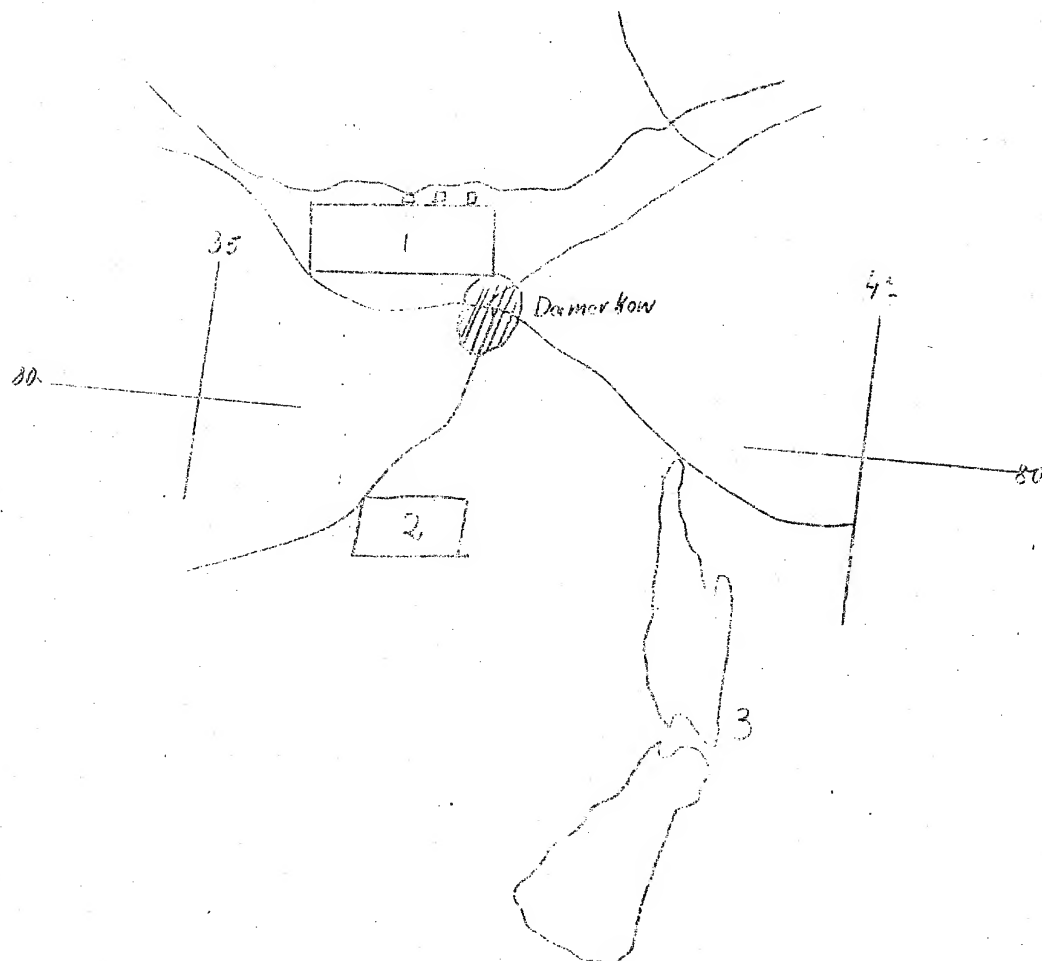
6. Comment. This is the first information on surveying near Brasinke. Russian speaking generals in the Polish Air Force were previously observed at various places.

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Annex

Airfield and Surveying Near DamerkowLegend:

- 1 Airfield
- 2 Surveying
- 3 Lakes Jassen

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